

OUR DUMB animals

JUNE

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ADORA

SACRIFICE

for

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MANUSCRIPTS relating to animals, particularly prose articles of from 300-400 words are solicited. Articles of more than 600 words cannot be accepted. Such article may include any subject, except cruel sports or captivity, dealing with animals, especially those with humane import. Human interest and current event items are particularly needed. Also acceptable are manuscripts dealing with oddities of animal life and natural history. All items should be accompanied by good illustrations whenever possible. Fiction is seldom used.

PHOTOGRAPHS should be sharp, depicting either domestic or wild animals in their natural surroundings. Pictures that tell a story are most desirable.

VERSE about animals should be short. We suggest from four to sixteen lines.

IMPORTANT

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No manuscript will be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

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Wild Life and Steel Traps

FEW people know how much suffering is caused by the trapping of wild animals. There are thousands of trappers in this country who are destroying hundreds of thousands of animals yearly, in order to obtain their fur. No writer can adequately do justice to the horrors and tragedy of the steel trap. Laws have been enacted in some states requiring inspection of the traps every twenty-four hours, but, nevertheless, thousands of unfortunate little creatures are left to starve or freeze, and suffer for days, until death finally gives them relief or the trapper knocks them on the head.

In recent years, many fur farms have sprung up in various parts of the country where the larger fur bearers, such as the fox, are permitted a great deal of freedom, but smaller animals, like the mink, are usually kept in cages. No traps of course are required to capture these animals and most of them are put to sleep in a humane manner when the time comes to harvest the pelts.

From the humane standpoint, one objection to the fur farm is the confining of animals accustomed by nature to great freedom, but most people will agree that the fur farm is much to be preferred to the trap line with all its attending cruelties.

The whole problem of Wild Life in America is one which deserves the interest of all humanitarians. Trappers are very often young boys or girls earning a little extra money, and it would seem that a national educational program in cooperation with such other organizations as the 4-H Clubs, Future Farms of America, Campfire Girls and the Scout groups would be of real help.

Humane Societies should not overlook the wildlife problem but should do everything in their power to give the creatures of the field and forest the same protection accorded domestic animals.

E. H. H.

OUR AGENTS IN THE FIELD

Punishment to Fit the Crime

RECENTLY our Prosecuting Officer R in New Bedford, Charles E. Brown, received a report that a dog had been thrown in a pond and then used as a target.

Officer Brown immediately checked with the Fall River police who informed him that they were already working on the case, but as yet did not have any information as to the person or persons involved.

The following day, Mr. Brown returned to the South End Station and talked with Police Captain Silvia, who told him that through the untiring efforts of Patrolman John T. Henry and Patrick H. Derritt the name of the offender, a lad residing in Fall River, had been ascertained.

In Officer Derritt's report, he states that he and Officer Henry talked to two young boys who stated that on the day in question they were in company with the older boy and that the dog, "Brownsie," followed them. The culprit was carrying a 22 gauge rifle and was firing at frogs, birds, and anything that moved in the water.

He then threw the dog into the pond and fired four shots at it, hitting it in the legs and body as it was swimming to shore, killing the animal. He handed the gun to each of the boys in turn and told them to fire at the body, after which he told them that they were all in it together and equally to blame.

The two boys repeated this story in the presence of the older boy who denied it four times. The officers took the three to where the dog was buried, and as they began to uncover the body, the boy admitted that the story was true.

It was at this point that one of the younger boys started to cry and said that Brownsie was a nice dog and that they all loved him—just before he was thrown into the water the dog kissed his murderer. The culprit's comment to this was, "I guess he knew it would be the last."

Taken to court, he was found guilty and fined \$200.00, said fine to be paid at the rate of \$4.00 per week. He was also placed on probation for one year and the rifle turned over to the police to be destroyed.



Standard-Times Photo

BLISS CORNER SCHOOL CHILDREN REWARDED

William Cravo, 2nd, who pulled a drowning puppy from a water-filled excavation at Bliss Corner, receives one of our Society's medals from Officer Charles E. Brown. Left to right, holding certificates awarded them, are comrades who assisted in the rescue: Joseph Marks, Antone Botelho, Joseph Costa, Robert Travers and Antone Medeiros. Miss Hildegarde Blevins, their teacher, looks on. Elaine Lima, who called the boys to the rescue, was prevented by illness from receiving her certificate with the rest.

Here and There

ONE of the finest tributes paid to the greatly-loved Will Rogers was in these words: "He never made anyone unhappy till he went away."

WE warn all our readers against buying dogs at so-called roadside kennels unless such kennels can show the endorsement of a recognized humane organization. Repeatedly, dogs so purchased are brought to us diseased or worthless. The money paid is not refunded.

A MAN who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man should have.

—Theodore Roosevelt

IT is essential to keep one's head clear on certain fundamental facts and not mix the performing dog up with the sheepdog or the different war dog activities. What is this root fact which divides the performing dog from all other dogs who carry out marvelous feats? It is biological.

It is the difference between being trained to use *nature's inborn gifts and capacities*—such as sight, smell, hearing, speed, intelligence in natural conditions and *being forced to do things wholly contrary to nature's inborn gifts in unnatural conditions*.

—The Animal World

WHY might not the ministry in our churches be expected oftener to refer to our relation to the animal world? Cruelty is cruelty, whether shown toward man or beast. And there is a vast amount of cruelty that is the result of ignorance and thoughtlessness. Many a preacher doubtless says, "If I preach the gospel, I am most quickly striking at the roots of all evil."

Why, then, dwell upon the sins of pride, avarice, jealousy, self-indulgence, and other failures of men to measure up to a noble standard? An occasional sermon upon the theme would not only benefit but delight an audience. Its very novelty would make it welcome.

We think the real reason of the pulpit's silence in this respect is a failure to take the whole thing seriously. Man's relation to animals is held to be too trivial a matter, we fear, to be brought into the pulpit. Well, it has been brought into the Bible often enough.

Sea Cow Rescue

By LEW HEAD

A MOTHER and daughter Manatee, commonly known as the sea cow, arrived in the placid and solar-heated waters of Florida, nosed their way up the Little River Canal which flows along the northern outskirts of the City of Miami, towards the plentiful feeding grounds at the headwaters of the river. Here they sported themselves in a real winter vacation. The mother Manatee decided, after some three or four weeks that the time had come for her and her offspring to meander back into their natural environs of the sea. The Manatee cannot live too long in fresh water.

The engineers of Miami had, in the meantime, devised a system whereby they could prevent the salt water of the Atlantic from flowing up the slow-moving Little River Canal, thus contaminating the river water from use for irrigation. This was done by building a small dam across the river, stemming the flow of the river causing it to back up in its course, thus raising the river waters some two feet higher than sea level. This was all accomplished during the time that Mrs. Manatee and her daughter were vacationing at the river's head waters. So, upon arrival at the dam, some miles from the sea, it was found that they were blocked from passage to their natural waters.

However, one of the residents of Miami, who lived close by the dam site, one day noticed the two sea cows, as they would come to the surface of the water to breathe. They were not hard to see, for Mrs. Manatee weighed well over two thousand pounds. The daughter was no weakling either, tipping the scales at some six hundred pounds. The resident notified the city engineers of the Manatee's predicament and it was not long until action was taken.

Shark nets, hoists, boats, and some twenty men were dispatched to the scene in the charge of a hydraulic engineer. The net was strung between two boats, and then slowly towed towards the dam. On the first haul, Miss Manatee was netted, brought to the dam where hoists, cargo nets and the men waited. She was carefully hauled up to the top of the dam, then rolled into the salt water of the sea. Strangely, the animal did not leave the vicinity of the dam, but seemed to understand the operation, and waited for her mother. It took three more hauls of the net before Mrs. Manatee was caught. This proved to be a much bigger job, but was finally accomplished. She, in turn, flopped back into the sea water, then in company with her waiting daughter swam slowly downstream, as some twenty-five hundred spectators who had gathered to watch the operations, cheered lustily.



Tiptoe Through the Tulips

By BEATRICE N. PHIPPS

TO be sure it is annoying to have squirrels take a fancy to your best tulip blooms, but do not be impatient with these animals. Rather, be angry with yourself for leaving them open to a natural temptation.

Someone said recently that "Man is the most savage of all animals—that he is unfair to the dumb species, thinking nothing of robbing them of their very skins, or in the case of birds, their plumage." Yet, let any animal destroy something of Man's and he is up in arms immediately, calling loudly for the offender's abolition.

When autumn comes and squirrels are busily hoarding nuts for their winter supply, along come human beings, strolling through the woods, helping themselves to the various nuts and caring not, if they think about it at all, that they are sadly depleting Bush Tail's cold weather store.

Those who love beauty, love squirrels—their grace, their beautiful tails which serve as balance poles during caperings up and down trees. The poet who sang about, "Great oaks from little acorns grow" probably knew that it is frequently due to the squirrels' forgotten hoards that we have so many beautiful trees and, eventually, forests.

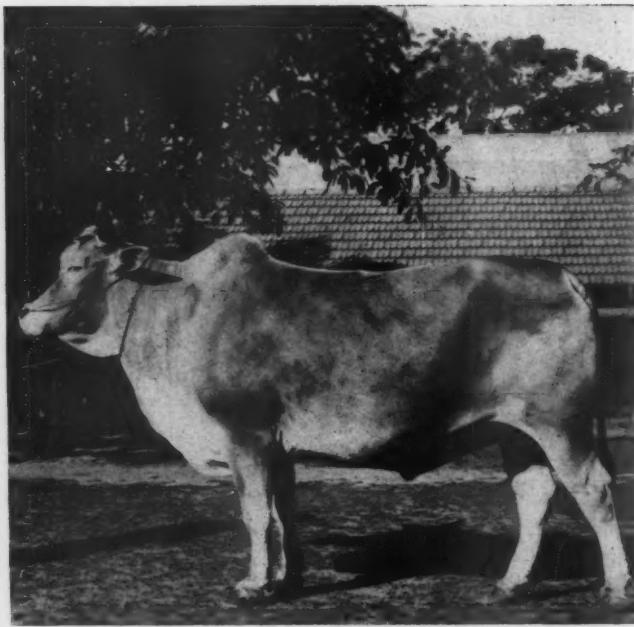
Life to most artists resolves itself into a series of pictures, and Owen Staples, O.S.A., of Toronto, Canada, is no exception.

tion to this rule. In his own beautiful garden he has observed many interesting actions of wildlife.

One unusual observation he relates is about the manner in which squirrels were apparently attracted to a bed of Darwin tulips—they would neatly nip off the bloom, but did not demolish them further, nor molest other flowers. Ill recently, and confined to his house, among beautiful flowers he received were some tulips which were placed on the window sill.

Often, thereafter, he noticed the squirrels chasing each other through the branches of some nearby trees which waved their boughs protectingly near the window. Whether it was the gay-colored tulips that attracted their attention could not be ascertained for a certainty, but the artist was amused to see the animals clambering onto the window sill, indicating plainly that they would like very much to come in.

Inquiry from a number of authorities elicited the information that squirrels eat all kinds of bulbs. It was thought, in this instance, that perhaps they were hungry, and finding the ground hard in early spring, decided to concentrate on the tulips. Perhaps, too, it was the bright colors that led them on. Still another suggestion was that it was the juice of the tulips, and that Mr. Squirrel was just doing what many humans do—taking a tonic in the springtime.



"MOTI" (the Pearl), bullock of the Rangoon S. P. C. A.

Holy Cow!

By P. D. KEATING

AMERICAN doughboys, returning from the Pacific theaters of war, have many interesting tales to relate concerning their experiences. Especially the G. I. Joes who were located in India, where the cow is considered to be most sacred.

For to the Hindus, the cow is the most sacred of all animals, and this fact amazed the Americans who always looked upon good old "Bossy" as a producer of milk and good beef. A cow is a cow to most Americans, but "Joe" found out that in India, the cow is really a "cow of a different color."

In the United States, the cow is just looked upon and then mostly down, but in India, it is looked up to! For the native of India looks upon the cow as something sacred, something that must not be killed or eaten. And, along with the bull, it is worshipped and given a prominent place in the scheme of things.

G. I. Joes who were used to seeing cows kept in pastures were astonished at the deference shown to Mrs. Cow and all her relatives. Let a cow roam an American street today and it will immediately be apprehended and taken to a stable or put out to pasture. But over in India, it is a different story.

Because of its sacredness, the native will not dare touch a cow and will permit it to roam as it will. Thus the Indian scene was so astonishing to American soldiers who saw these sacred cows crowding up streets, snarling up traffic and forcing the natives to take a back seat for them.

The Americans could not understand the situation until they had learned something about the natives' religious beliefs. To the people of India, the cow is a symbol of prosperity and around this animal is built the entire agricultural economy of India.

Shiva, the God of the Hindus, once rode a bull when on the warpath and those who worship Shiva, have set the bull up as being sacred.

Even in the family life of India, the cow occupies an exalted position in the home, sharing the one room hut with members of the household.

Baboon as Signalman

By ANNA DICKERMAN

A YOUNG baboon acted as signalman on a railway line in South Africa, some years ago, and did his work well.

James Edwin Wide, a railway guard, lost both legs in a train accident and when sufficiently recovered, was made signalman at Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth. He devised a rude sort of motor car in which he traveled over the rails from his home to his work. He was an animal lover and was looking about for an intelligent pet when a half-grown baboon was offered for sale. He purchased it and named it "Jack." It became devoted to its new owner and watched him closely, imitating his movements as if it really wished to be of help.

When an engineer needed to fuel his locomotive, he would give four whistle blasts and Mr. Wide would take a key from a nail on the wall of the signal box and hand it to the engineer as he drove very slowly by the platform, so that the padlocked entrance to the railway company's coal yard could be opened. The engineer would give the same signal on his return and the signalman would receive and replace the key. This interested Jack, hugely, and one day when he heard the whistle, he went quickly and efficiently through the entire routine. He was delighted with the praise he received and never failed after that to heed the signal and give and replace the key.

He then learned to lift Mr. Wide's little car on the rails and waited patiently until his master boarded it, when he would push it to its destination and make certain that it was properly placed, both at the beginning and end of the day. He understood and remembered everything that he was ever told to do, and was extremely careful.

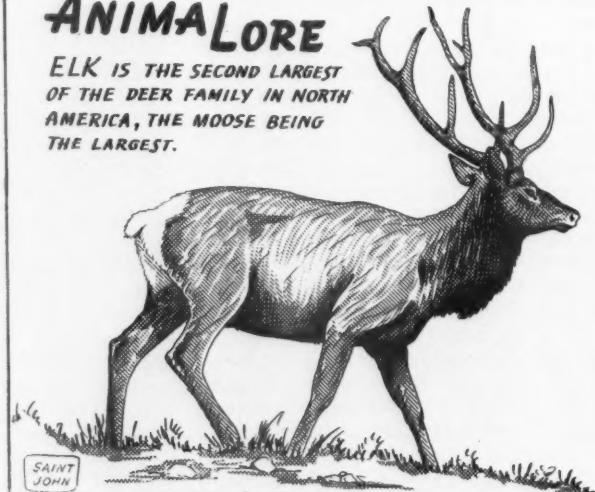
Perhaps his greatest feat, in which he took just pride, was to manipulate the signals. One of the two levers was assigned to him, his master taking the other. When the train passed, he would pull his lever back, as if he fully understood the importance of doing so.

Mr. Wide had the misfortune to fall and injure his arm so seriously that he could not manage the signals. If he had been alone, a train might have been wrecked, but Jack, dependable as any man, took over, and the work went on without risk or interruption.

Jack served faithfully for nine years, but contracted tuberculosis and died in spite of the care that was given him. He is still mourned by those who remember his service.

ANIMAL LORE

ELK IS THE SECOND LARGEST OF THE DEER FAMILY IN NORTH AMERICA, THE MOOSE BEING THE LARGEST.



SAINT JOHN



Photo by Lloyd G. Miller

A representative family of domestic pigs. The mother seems to be standing guard over her offspring.

Perhaps no creature is more maligned than—

The Pig and His Ancestors

By F. J. WORRALL

EXCEPT for the knowledge that there are wild pigs from which our domestic stock has sprung, most people regard the pig as just a pig. As a matter of fact, however, the pig family, widely distributed all over the world, is an enormous and interesting one. While there are present a great variety of forms and are as different in appearance as any faces could be, all bear common features and similarities.

It is a curious and true fact that throughout all lands and from the beginning of history, pigs have held their own better than any other species of wild creatures.

From our own knowledge of pigs, we merely regard them as stupid and lazy, but it may be said even the overfed, domesticated, fat porker is far from either. He may be both brave and cunning. Any race of wild animals, when sheltered by man and bred to serve his particular purposes, will lose, to some extent, its natural characteristics. If turned out in a dense forest to fend for itself, however, even the domesticated pig reverts to an older order and soon becomes a primitive creature.

One does not look upon the pig as one of Nature's sprinters, yet some of the wild pigs are as fleet-footed as deer, and are among the most active and versatile of hooved animals. Also, despite the fact that pigs have been prized as food, unlike many other creatures, they have continued to survive successfully. Many circumstances have contributed to this order of things, but the main reason rests with the pig itself because of its fearless courage. Wild creatures have a way of sizing each other up quickly. Fear and timidity on one hand weighs against audacity on the other. Thus, the timid die. Then, too, they are very omnivorous and will eat almost anything that comes their way, so are not easily starved out during a

lean season, as is sometimes the lot of other animals.

Finally, the wild boars are prolific and have very large families. Also, they are exceedingly cunning and adept at concealing themselves and their offspring from hostile intruders.

Perhaps no creature in the animal kingdom is more maligned than the common pig. Accused of greediness and filth, it is really no more greedy than any other animal. In its natural state, instead of being dirty or filthy, it is exceptionally clean and will not live in filth if it can be avoided.

The Wild Boar is the ancestor of our domestic pigs, though the latter show little of his fighting spirit today. It is significant, too, that there are still indications of striping or spotting in the young, showing that they possess a very close link with the wild boar whose young always show this peculiar marking.

The varieties of Wild Pig to be found in various countries are too numerous to mention in detail. Some are small; some are large. Some are gray, some black, some naked, some coated—but all are unmistakably pigs, distinct only through the influences of their environment. Perhaps the smallest of the species is the pygmy pig, which, when full grown, is no larger than a hare. This animal is native to certain parts of India. The other extreme is reached by the African forest hog, which represents the largest member of the swine family. The tusks of this creature are of great size, and as weapons of defense, they are so formidable that the giant can meet a tiger on terms of equality.

The warthog, of Ethiopia, probably represents the ugliest specimen of the family. In fact, he is so hideous in appearance that not even that social outcast of the animal world, the hyena, will associate with him.



Press Association, Inc.

Smokey greets his master as Deputy Sheriff Julian Peacock looks on in approval.

"Smokey" Saves a Life

DOCTORS and nurses at a private hospital in Macon, Georgia, have learned how the life of one of its emergency cases was saved by "Smokey," a two-and-a-half-year-old Llewelyn setter.

In short, Smokey saved his master from drowning after an automobile accident by holding his head above the freezing waters of the Echoconne creek for five hours, until help arrived. Mr. T. J. Donaldson, the dog's owner, and a companion were returning from a trip when their car went out of control and plunged into the creek.

"I must have lost consciousness when the car struck the water," Donaldson told attendants at the hospital, "and when I came to several hours later, Smokey was holding my head above the waters of the creek."

Fortunately, help arrived within a few minutes after consciousness returned. Mr. Donaldson's companion was dead when he was removed from the wreckage of the car.

The seriously injured survivor was rushed to the hospital and Smokey, his solid black coat still streaked with red clay splotches of the muddy waters, waited patiently for news of his master.

The picture shows Smokey at his master's bedside being stroked affectionately by the grateful patient who has been pronounced out of danger.

Tributes to Birds

By JASPER B. SINCLAIR

SCULPTURED likenesses and similar tributes to birds are much rarer than those honoring our four-legged friends, of course. Yet the collection is varied and large enough to be of more than passing interest.

The monument to the seagulls in Temple Square, Salt Lake City, is said to be the first in the world to be erected in honor of any bird. It recalls the familiar story of the great flocks of gulls that saved the Mormon crops from ravaging hordes of insect pests nearly 100 years ago.

American poultry experts are likely to be acquainted with the statue of a hen at Little Compton, Rhode Island. And the Smithsonian Institution in the nation's capital has a place of honor for the mounted remains of a carrier pigeon.

The pigeon in question is "President Wilson," one of the feathered messengers of the first World War. Despite its injuries, it completed a flight that saved the lives of many American soldiers by bringing relief after they had been hopelessly trapped by the Germans.

Venice honors the pigeons of St. Marks, celebrated there in song and story since Crusading times. In those days pigeons reached Venice with the first tidings of Henry Dandolo's victories in the Crusades at a time when the people of the city had almost despaired of again hearing from the Venetian doge.

Seven-hilled Rome remembers the geese that warned of the approach of enemy troops and thereby saved the city

from falling into hostile hands in a surprise early morning attack. The honking geese roused the half-sleeping sentries on the walls to a sense of impending peril just in the "nick of time," as the saying goes.

The Scottish National War Memorial shrine atop the Castile rock in Edinburgh may be the only place in the world that pays tribute to canaries. These birds were inhumanly used in the first World War, to warn soldiers of the presence of poison gas—and remembered in the Scottish Memorial that pays tribute to all branches of the armed services from soldiers, sailors and fliers to mules, horses and canaries.

For that matter, the adobe-walled California mission at San Juan Capistrano has kept records of the dates of arrival and departure of the swallows for more than three-quarters of a century. Never once in all those years have the swallows failed by so much as a single day to arrive and depart on the same March and October dates. These records are at least written proof that the birds need no man-made calendar to mark the passing days!



Correct?

"Mother, is it correct to say that 'you water a horse' when he is thirsty?"

"Yes, darling."

"Well, then," said Jimmy, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."

Odd • Facts • in • Rime

By CARROLL VAN COURT

Sketch by Bill Sagermann

Nature's Little Gangster

*The weasel is a terror and
A regular spine chiller;
He's feared by little animals,
Because he is a killer.*

*He often kills, and not for food,
Because he thinks it fun;
Now how can anyone keep friends,
Who keeps them on the run?*



Hot Weather Advice

WE sincerely hope that the sentiments portrayed in the accompanying drawing will never be reproduced in actual life either in our own Commonwealth or in the whole of these United States. It is a sad commentary, indeed, on pet owners who think no more of their animals' loyalty than to abandon them for even a short period.

Perhaps this summer more than ever before whole families will be packing up to take much needed vacations after the war-weary years. If you are one of these, please do not forget your pet. Give serious thought to his care and well-being if you must leave him behind.

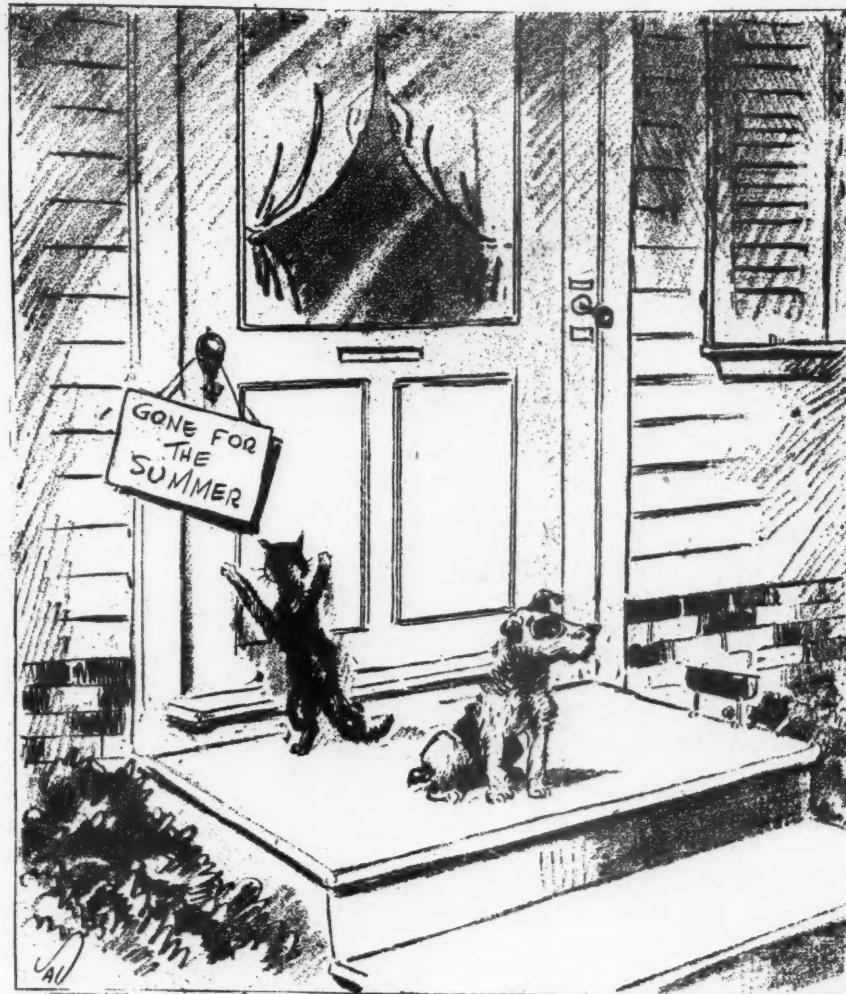
Remember always that he depends upon you alone for food and shelter to say nothing of companionship and affection. His whole life is wrapped up in you and in your hope and in your activities which you have allowed him to share. He trusts you implicitly.

Every provision should be made for his care while you are away on vacation or other absence from home. Either board him in a reputable kennel or leave him with friends who may agree to care for him. If you are leaving him with friends, be sure that they understand his feeding schedule and will take the responsibility for securing proper medical care in case of need. Leave the name of your veterinarian and call him up yourself so that he will understand if it is necessary to call him.

Most certainly, it is inadvisable to leave your pet with anyone who is not fond of animals. To make him feel at home as much as possible send along his collar and leash, his own toys and his feeding dish and water pan.

Adopted Pets

Another cruelty, too often practiced thoughtlessly, is the adoption of pets at vacation spots and their eventual abandonment when the family is ready to go back home. So much suffering occurs as a result that we ask all who come within this category to be sure to turn these unwanted animals over to an accredited animal protection organization or arrange with a veterinarian to have them humanely put to sleep. Remember — hunger, thirst and exposure are the



Drawing by Sav in Boston Traveler

results of abandoning animals under any circumstances.

Hot Weather

Be sure to move the dog house into the shade; it becomes a place of torture if exposed to the hot, mid-summer sun. Be sure there is good ventilation and that oilcloth, hard cushion or cedar pillow be provided for sleeping. Laundering of blankets, if used, should be frequent. Only scrupulous cleanliness will prevent an epidemic of fleas.

An animal left in a car parked in the sun may suffocate. Always park in the shade, if possible and if you cannot take your pet with you, open the windows at least two inches on opposite sides to insure a passage of air through the car.

Provide plenty of fresh, cool water at all times for all animals. Renew it frequently and keep the dish in a shaded spot and if your dog is tied outside be sure he can reach the shade.

Exercise

Remember, a dog, like a child, is always ready to romp and play. He is not at all cautious about his health at such times

and will exercise to the point of exhaustion. Never force him to exercise too vigorously in hot weather and prevent him from doing so whenever possible.

Ardent photographers should be careful about ordering an animal to pose too often at a sitting for pictures. Especially in summer is this very tiring for pets and may lead to disobedience, no matter how well-trained. Make the sittings short and well-spaced in between. Such procedure will maintain even tempers for both you and your animal.

Gardens

A real animal problem presents itself with the advent of the gardening season. It is perfectly natural for rabbits to feed off the succulent young shoots. They are merely following their natural instincts.

If you are so troubled, a simple fence of chicken wire will keep rabbits out as well as other animals who may be tempted to trample your new growth of vegetables or flowers. More than anything else, we urge you not to start a poisoning campaign. Poison seldom destroys the creatures bothering the garden but often kills the neighborhood pets, instead.



Photo, Louis A. Puggard

PLAYFELLOWS AT REST

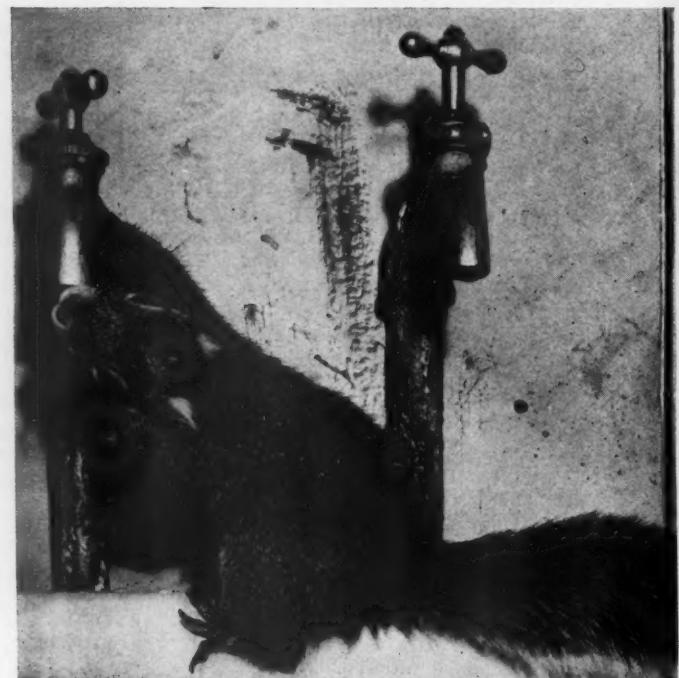
It looks as though the dog and cat, after a strenuous romp, had dropped in their tracks for a siesta and that their little mistress had decided that her doll needed a rest, too. As you can see, the animals accepted the doll, without question, as a boon companion.



Photo, Carlton Patruquin

IN THE SHADE

Leave it to "Shaggy" to find a shady spot on hot days. As long as "Chris," the Great Dane, stays at our Hospital, the little fellow will always know where to stay when the sun gets too torrid.



Photo, Three Lions

Animals Are Droll Creatures . . .



Photo, Mrs. Eugene Landess

INSTINCT OF MOTHERHOOD

This old Rhode Island hen wanted to set, but she had no eggs. However, when the family dog had twelve little puppies in the barn, where "Biddy" was living, she satisfied her motherly instinct by adopting the puppies. She hovered over as many as she could manage and kept it up until the dogs were grown up. Then, she followed them around the yard. When they were fed, she clucked to them and would try to break up their food for them.



Just a few of the prize-winning posters on display in our auditorium during Be Kind to Animals Week.

Kindness Week Observance

EACH year the observance of Be Kind to Animals Week, a celebration originally sponsored by our Society thirty-two years ago, grows larger and larger. It has become a recognized, nation-wide week set apart for special consideration of our animal friends.

In Massachusetts, Governor Maurice J. Tobin issued the following proclamation:

The recognition of Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week, now nationally observed, was originally started thirty-two years ago by our own Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It has been our Society, also, that has led in national humane legislation, which has been copied largely by practically every State in the Union.

Following the lead of George T. Angell, more than eight million children in this country have been gathered into small humane groups which have had awakened and fostered in their minds the great principles of justice, fair play and kindness toward every form of life. How vast has

been this influence for good on the characters of so great a multitude of the children of our schools, no man can estimate.

Inasmuch as Massachusetts, through the efforts of our own State Society, is really the birthplace of this important, nation-wide celebration, every citizen should join in the observance of a Week dedicated to the welfare of our animal friends.

Therefore, I, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, am pleased to designate

Sunday, April 7

as

Humane Sunday

and the

Week of April 8-13

Be Kind to Animals Week

and I respectfully urge our people to observe the occasion, and particularly that teachers in all our schools set aside a Humane Day with appropriate exercises.

Following the Governor's lead, officials of many of our cities and towns issued proclamations urging citizens to observe the occasion.

Radio Broadcasts

Outstanding during the Week were the daily radio broadcasts featured throughout the State. Radio stations were most generous in donating time and we wish to express our appreciation for their generosity.

Leading off was the first anniversary program of "Bird and Animal Lore," presented over WHDH on the Saturday just prior to the Week's beginning. Miss Margaret J. Kearns, master of ceremonies and genial narrator, had as her guest our own Dr. Francis H. Rowley. Other broadcasts throughout the Week included the following: President Eric H. Hansen, interviewed by Lester Smith over WNAC; Dr. Gerry B. Schnelle, our Hospital's Assistant Chief of Staff, over Station WORL; Mrs. Adele Fread, head nurse at our Hospital, interviewed by Priscilla Fortescue over WEEI; Dr. Myron S. Arlein, of our Hospital staff, over WMEX; round-table discussion between Dr. Francis H. Rowley and President Eric H. Hansen over WEEI; Mrs. Adele Fread interviewed by Connie Forde over WCOP; President Eric H. Hansen and Thornton Burgess over Stations WBZ-WBZA; Dr. Rudolph H. Schneider, Hospital staff, over WMEX; Miss Margaret Kearns, "Bird and Animal Lore," over WHDH; Mildred Carlson, spot announcements, Station WBZ; Prosecuting Officer Harry C. Smith over Station WORC; Prosecuting Officer Harold G. Andrews over Station WOCB; Prosecuting Officer Charles E. Brown over WNBH; Prosecuting Officer Fred T. Vickers over WESX; spot announcements over WBRK and WORC.

In Springfield, in connection with our Building Fund Drive, the following programs were broadcast over Station WSPR; Dr. A. R. Evans, Chief of Staff of our Springfield Branch Hospital, and John Magee, Jr., took part in the Civic Council Program; President Eric H. Hansen and Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin; Mrs. M. F. Peterson, Auxiliary President, and Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; District Manager J. Robert Smith and Dr. A. R. Evans; Howard Keefe in "Over the Back Fence"; Thornton W. Burgess and Mrs. Charlena Kibbe.

Over Station WMAS, Miss Pease interviewed Dr. Ruth M. Barlow of the Hospital staff on the "Good Neighborhood Radio Service" program; J. Robert Smith and Mrs. Charlena Kibbe; and Mrs. Morton B. Miner and Miss Olive Smith.

School Exercises

As a departure from previous years, our Humane Education Director, Miss Olive Smith, prepared an 8-page leaflet entitled "Building a Better World through Humane Education," a manual for teachers' use during Kindness Week. These were circulated throughout the schools and were in such demand by teachers that a total of 7,750 leaflets were

OUR DUMB ANIMALS



READY FOR EASTER

During Kindness Week, we had some pre-Easter visitors in our Hospital. Here we see Miss Laura Franz, member of the Hospital staff, with Mama and Papa Bunny and their coal-black offspring, who decided to perch atop the gayly-colored eggs. Hospital doctors pronounced the patients well, just in time for them to enter the Easter parade.

distributed. In addition, posters and other literature were sent by request to all sections of the country.

Humane Poster Contest

For many years, our state-wide poster contest for school children has been an integral part of the Kindness Week celebration. This year we received some five thousand posters from 115 cities and towns. Participating in the contest were children from 345 schools.

In so far as possible schools and grades were judged separately, resulting in 531 first prizes, 483 second prizes and 448 subscriptions to *Our Dumb Animals* being awarded.

Attractive window arrangements of some of the prize winning posters appeared in the stores of Jordan Marsh Company and William Filene's Sons. The remainder were put on display in our Society's auditorium and during the Week, many children and adults visited our exhibit.

Rowley Day

For the third consecutive year, Mr. Burlingham Schurr, Director of the Museum of Natural History and Art, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, set apart one day of Kindness Week which he has

called, "Rowley Day" in honor of our own Dr. Francis H. Rowley, who was directly responsible for the founding of Be Kind to Animals Week. Says Mr. Schurr:

"The observance of Be Kind to Animals Week at the Holyoke Museum has been the most successful celebration of this annual event the institution has experienced during the 19 years it has participated in programs to further the cause of kindness to all living creatures. A total of 2,251 persons visited the Museum for the period over which programs were carried out, and 791 children attending public and parochial schools in Holyoke and neighboring towns were entered in contests and story-writing bearing upon the subject of kindly treatment of animals.

"In tribute to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, founder of Be Kind to Animals Week, Thursday was observed as "Rowley Day," and 500 children crowded into the Natural History room to participate in the ceremonies. Letters were written to Dr. Rowley by 394 children, eulogizing him for his outstanding service in behalf of animals. Curator Burlingham Schurr awarded a total of 30 prizes to boys and girls in recognition of excellence and effort in the work assigned during the contest. Prizes included 12 Be Kind to Animals pennants, 8 animal story books and 10 yearly subscriptions to *Our Dumb*

Animals. Mayor Henry J. Toepfert; Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer of the Society; Attorney Philip O'Brien, President of the Holyoke Library and Museum; Robert H. Russell; Gen. Edmund J. Slate; Rabbi Joseph Spevack and J. Robert Smith had an active part in the program. At the close of the ceremonies each visitor to the Museum was given a Be Kind to Animals button."

In the Field

As usual, representatives of the American Humane Education Society throughout the country took an active part in the Kindness Week program. Mr. W. F. H. Wentzel reports from Pittsburgh that the annual poster contest sponsored by his Society was a great success. In addition, he distributed literature and posters widely.

A report from the Rhode Island Humane Education Society indicates that a proclamation was issued by Governor John O. Pastore, asking citizens to cooperate with the Society in its celebration. Greetings were received from President Lucius A. Whipple, of the Rhode Island College of Education; Dr. James F. Rockett, State Director of Education, and Mayor Dennis J. Roberts.

Distributing 10,000 posters, the Society yearly does an outstanding service to the schools and children of its State.



TWO FRIENDS SHAKE HANDS

Dr. Francis H. Rowley (left) being greeted by Curator Burlingham Schurr, who inaugurated "Rowley Day" as a part of the Kindness Week observance.

HUMANE EDUCATION

Practical Projects for Teachers and Parents • by Dorothea Clark

With Justice for All

THE country was one of luxuriant growth and abundant life. Great virgin forests, whose thick trunks had never felt the woodsman's axe, lifted stately crowns high into the air. Many wild creatures found shelter and protection within the dense cover. West of the forests lay a rich river valley where often one might see great flocks of passenger pigeons, flocks so great that their passing obscured the light of the sun for hours at a time. Still farther west lay the great plains with their lush prairie grasses which fed countless herds of buffalo that wandered contentedly over the trackless wilderness. Here the wild competed only with the wild for survival, and nature tended to maintain a balance among the various forms of life.

For this is nature's way when left undisturbed. If, for example, rabbits become too numerous in a certain area, then, due to a scarcity of food, some of them contract diseases to which they succumb. Or, their natural enemies find these weaker ones easy to catch and the weaklings are reduced in number by these enemies. As the rabbits become fewer in numbers, their enemies, who have been increasing, find living more difficult and they, in turn, become fewer in number. Thus, the balance swings back and forth, maintaining an equal distribution of animal life.

It was to such a land that the first settlers of America came. Because their needs were so great, and the resources of the country seemed so inexhaustible, they spent what they found with lavish hand. The forests were cut to supply the many needs for wood. Often these stately forests were barriers to westward progress. Then the trees were fired and permitted to burn for days at a time. Many of the woodland inhabitants found themselves without protection or feeding grounds. During these rigorous times, settlers sought the animals for food and for the warmth their pelts provided. Sometimes the animals were hunted because of their depredations or because they were feared by the settlers. It was not too long before several species of

birds that had been used for food became extinct. The passenger pigeon was one of these. Several species of mammals, including the buffalo, became so scarce that they were listed among the "vanishing Americans."

Not only does man upset the natural balance by destroying some forms of life, but he may also upset the balance by making it possible for other forms to multiply faster than their natural controls would permit. When a garden is planted, or the ground is cultivated for a potato crop or for a cotton or any other crop to grow, the animals which feed on these plants find such an unlimited food supply that they are able to grow and multiply at a more rapid rate. It was not long before the early settlers found their farms were beset with many kinds of insect pests. Again, man made blunders. In order to control the canker-worm, some one brought from Europe the house, or English, sparrow, which had controlled the canker-worm there. This sparrow, which is not a sparrow at all, took such a liking to conditions here and had so few enemies to control it, that it gained possession of the country from coast to coast in a much shorter time than it took man to settle the same region. The starling was brought into the country in a similar manner and it is yet to be proved whether or not it will become as great a nuisance.

Some pests have gained entrance into the country without invitation. The rat and the Japanese beetle are two such examples. We are told that all the rats of this country are descendants of rats that came to this land by boat from some foreign port. The Japanese beetle arrived on the roots of some plants brought in from Japan. Both of these invaders have become menaces in the localities they now occupy.

It is evident that when the balance of nature is too greatly disturbed, man must pay, not only with money, but with serious thought and hard work. This is the underlying problem of all conservation. Each individual should think of himself as an important factor in maintaining the balance. To do his part in helping to maintain the natural balance, he should

take an intelligent and positive part in the conservation problems confronting the nation. Here are some suggestions to guide the individual in doing his share:

1. Understand the significance of conservation.

It is important to understand that all living things have their own particular place in the great scheme of things. To destroy any one form means an upset in the balance. Snakes, wasps, spiders, earthworms, all have their use.

Even the blackest of them all, the crow, Renders good service as your man-at-arms

*Crushing the beetle in its coat of mail
And crying havoc on the slug and snail.*

2. Exercise care with fires in the open.

Carelessness is the cause of most of the woodland fires of today. The loss of bird and animal life in such fires is appalling. Be careful with matches, cigarettes, and campfires.

3. Eliminate indiscriminate hunting.

We no longer need to depend upon wild animals for food and clothing as did the early settlers. The ability to shoot humanely requires a high degree of skill that comes only with much target practice. The cruel suffering that is left in the wake of the hunting season is well depicted in the story of "Bambi's Children." It is not exaggerated. Think then, what suffering is left behind when a boy, without practice, or skill, or judgment, goes forth with air rifle or gun to shoot at anything he sees. Any person who gives a boy a weapon of this sort should be responsible under the law.

4. Know the conservation programs.

The best way to know the conservation problems and proposals for their solution is to keep in touch with the various conservation organizations of the state and country—state departments of conservation, federal departments which deal with this subject and others.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is not often considered as being directly concerned with conservation. However, its program, which emphasizes kindness and justice towards animals is all-inclusive. It extends to

the wild creatures as well as to the domesticated animals. On the other hand, humaneness and justice are the heart of any adequate conservation program. Therefore, it is hoped that this magazine will represent the voices of those animals whose language we do not always understand, and that we will hear it say for them,

"Be considerate and just to all living things."

Kindergarten, Grades One, Two, Three

I. BASIC IDEA: Some animals are helpful while others do harm.

II. SUBJECT MATTER: With Justice for All

III. SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

Observe insects at work in a garden or field. Find out what they are doing. Are they causing harm or are they helpful?

Keep a record of the various animals to be seen in your locality. Are they helpful? Harmful? Neither helpful nor harmful to man?

Visit a beekeeper or watch a demonstration hive of honey bees. Find out all you can about how honey is made. Watch a bumblebee on a flower. Observe how it carries pollen. Is this helpful or harmful?

Learn what some of the things are that you can do to help protect the animals of your locality.

IV. DESIRABLE OUTCOMES:

Specific Ideas:

Some helpful insects are bees, wasps, lady beetles.

Many insects destroy things that we need.

Snakes, toads, frogs, earthworms, spiders, and birds are generally helpful.

Most mammals are not harmful unless they are molested.

Attitudes:

An interest in observing what animals are doing.

A beginning of discrimination between harmless and harmful insects.

A tolerance towards those animals that are less attractive in their appearance or behavior.

A desire to be fair towards all animals.

A beginning of a feeling of civic responsibility in helping to conserve our natural resources.

These attitudes are shown as follows:

The child watches to discover what animals are doing.

He restrains any impulse to destroy insects or animals, merely because they are unknown or unfamiliar to him.

He does not destroy insects without reason, and even then destroys instantly without maiming or allowing to die slowly.

He helps to control insect pests, but is careful to discriminate between pests and those that are not pests.

Grades Four, Five, Six

I. BASIC IDEA: Conservation means the protection of those animals that are helpful, and the proper control of those forms that are harmful.

II. SUBJECT MATTER: With Justice for All

III. SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

Visit a vegetable or flower garden. Make a record of all the animal life round there. Which are the most abundant varieties? Are insects found helpful or harmful?

Learn what are the best controls of insect pests.

Read the poem, "Birds of Killingworth" to discover how nature controls some pests. What happens when man upsets the balance of nature?

Study the history of your community to learn what animals used to live there that are no longer found; and what animals that are present now are newcomers. What has brought about the changes?

Cut from cardboard a model of a balance. On one side of balance arrange small pictures or sketches of things that upset the balance of nature. On the other side of the balance arrange small diagrams, models, pictures to represent controls necessary to maintain the balance.

Find out what birds and mammals have become scarce in the United States or are threatened with extinction.

Learn the proper way to make a campfire and to put it out.

Make a list of rules for proper etiquette for people to use in the woods.

IV. DESIRABLE OUTCOMES:

Specific Ideas:

All living things have natural enemies that tend to limit their increase in numbers.

When the numbers of a species remain about the same in proportion to the natural control, nature is said to be in balance.

Man tends to disturb the natural balance by destroying some animals; and by making it possible for other forms to reproduce more rapidly than their controls.

When an animal becomes too abundant, it must be controlled, but only by experts. Humaneness should be practiced in all control methods.

Attitudes:

A reverence for life.

A feeling of responsibility for one's share in helping to conserve desirable forms of living things.

An abhorrence of unjust treatment of all animal life.

These attitudes are shown as follows:

The child is concerned by the suffering that may result from hunting and trapping of animals.

He never takes the life, even of an insect, thoughtlessly. Such insects as flies or mosquitoes are killed instantly and painlessly.

He does not go to the fields or woods on hunting trips.

He enjoys watching living animals in their natural environment.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Books for Reference: (Titles marked with * are for children)

Flint, W. P. & Metcalf, C. L.—Insects, Man's Chief Competitors — Williams & Wilkins Co.

Gives many illustrations of the upset in the balance in nature and controls. Forbush, Ed. H.—Useful Birds and Their Protection — Published under direction of Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

Excellent general reference dealing with the place of birds in the control of insects. Also includes a chapter on species of birds and mammals that have become extinct. Hornaday, W. T.—Our Vanishing Wild Life, Extermination & Preservation — Scribner's.

A statement of more recent discussion of wild-life conservation. Kroeber, Elsbeth & Wolff, W. H.—Adventures with Living Things—D. C. Heath & Co.

A simple, easily understood discussion of balance in nature. Unit XI. *Longfellow, H. W.—Birds of Killingworth. A classic. A dramatic account of what happens when man upsets the balance in nature.

*Parker, Bertha M. & Buchsbaum, Ralph—Balance in Nature—Row, Peterson & Co.

A well-illustrated discussion of balance in nature; suitable for older children.

*Salten, Felix—Bambi's Children—Bobbs-Merrill.

Depicts in a dramatic way the sufferings of animals as a result of hunting.

Visual Aids: Films

Vanishing Herds—2 reels, 16 mm., sound. A grandfather tells his two grandchildren how some of the game animals and birds have been nearly exterminated; and what agencies are doing to restore them.

Realm of the Wild—3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color.

This picture shows many of the animal and bird inhabitants of the National Forests in their native haunts. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Stop Forest Fires!—1 reel, 16 mm., sound. Contains scenes of recent major forest fires showing damage done to woods and wild life in burned-over areas. An appeal to everyone to avoid carelessness.

Humane Education

is the salvation for animals in the future. By this means the children of today will grow up to be the kind adults of tomorrow.

One way you can help is to secure additional subscriptions to **OUR DUMB ANIMALS** so that teachers and children may reap the benefits of the information contained therein.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

By Boys and Girls

NOW we want you to write for us. If you are fifteen years old or under and have written or want to write a poem or story about animals, you are eligible to compete for a place on this page. Each piece must be very short, and, of course, your very own composition. Each contribution must be accompanied by a note from your teacher stating that the writing is original with you. Also, if you have a picture of yourself and your pet, send that, too. Of course, we cannot promise to print everything received, but the judges will pick out the ones they think the best.

All letters should be addressed to Boys and Girls Editor, OUR DUMB ANIMALS, 180 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass. We cannot return or acknowledge unused contributions, but we shall do our best to print the best stories, poems and pictures received.

Following are a few samples of stories and verse written by children. Can you do better than these boys and girls? Try it.



The Mule or the Horse

By DONALD H. HANSEN (Age 14)
Missouri-raised, Donald maintains his faith
in the Missouri mule.

AFTER a hard day's work, a horse, if you let him, will drink all the water and eat all the oats he can hold. A mule will stand still and cool off, then take a little water and some oats. The next day, the horse will be as big as a balloon and unable to work for a few days.

If you let him, a horse will run over strange and rocky land, but a mule will "feel" his way through. A horse, when caught in barb wire, will fight and kick to get free, thus cutting himself more, and many times killing himself. On the other hand, a mule, if caught in barb wire, will stay still and wait to get helped out.

You can always work a horse to death, but you can never work a mule that hard. Oh, you say a mule is stubborn and will kick the tar out of you? Perhaps, but let it never be said that a mule is a dumb, stupid animal, for he has proven it over and over again that he is smarter and far wiser than a horse will ever be.

Ask the Army, which used mules under fire and in making beachheads, if a mule ever reared up and lost its head. They will say that very few did. That's why mules were used. A mule will never ride like a horse, but a horse will never meet the intelligence of a mule.



My Dog, "Princess"

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN (Age 12)

"Princess" is my dog. She is a pure-bred German Shepherd. Very intelligent and perfectly marked. I had several dogs. One was killed by an auto. I shall always keep my dog on a leash now, when I have him out on the street. Many a time I have seen an animal hit. It goes through me. It makes me want to stop it. I could not do it by myself. Animals are living—not made to hit or to run over. I wish some people would take it into a little consideration. I am glad there is a Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

My Pet

By BETTY ELIZABETH NERDEN (Age 9)

"Sandy" is my pet dog. She is a small shepherd, light brown. She is very smart and speaks for food when you tell her to. She likes to go out sliding with me. I love my pet and we have a lot of fun together.



How Did He Know?

By MARY WILSON

In the summer of 1945, my family planned to vacation at the Weirs, New Hampshire, where we had spent the previous year. Knowing of the mishaps of our dog, "Tippy," and our neighbor's dog, we decided it best to leave Tippy with friends who lived at the other end of the city.

Tippy had been content staying with them and never left their premises, but early on the day we were coming home, he disappeared. Frantically, they searched for him, but with no results.

As we drove our car into the yard that evening we were surprised to find our pet waiting to welcome us back. We wondered why he was at our house instead of at our friend's home. Our explanation was soon to come.

Later that evening, they notified us of his disappearance. Were they surprised and glad when we told them he was already home. We have ever since been puzzled as to whether it was instinct or coincidence that brought him home then.



Photo by Mrs. Walter J. Dennis, Jr.

JUST ONE HAPPY FAMILY

"Sandy," "Honey" and "Quack-Quack" line up as though they were in a "sugar line." Actually, their mistress is preparing their dinners and are they interested! The two little puppies lying at Honey's feet are interested, too, but they don't quite understand what is happening.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS

CHILDREN'S PAGE

Sound Knowledge

By ALFRED I. TOOKE

IS your animal knowledge sound enough to fit the following sounds to the creatures that make them? Remember that some animals make several sounds and some sounds are made by several animals.

See if you can fit the sounds to the right animals, jot down your answers and then look at the bottom of the page to see if you were correct.

1. Howls	like	an owl
2. Croaks	"	a seal
3. Moos	"	a marmot
4. Hoots	"	a cricket
5. Whistles	"	an armadillo
6. Laughs	"	a horse
7. Barks	"	a buck
8. Mews	"	an hyena
9. Snorts	"	a puppy
10. Neighs	"	a lion
11. Trumpets	"	a goose
12. Yelps	"	a goat
13. Squeaks	"	a frog
14. Squeals	"	a cow
15. Screams	"	a grouse
16. Fiddles	"	an elephant
17. Whinnies	"	a chicken
18. Roars	"	a pig
19. Bleats	"	a walrus
20. Honks	"	a wolf
21. Squawks	"	a bull
22. Drums	"	a gull
23. Brays	"	an eagle
24. Troats	"	a donkey



Answers to "Sound Knowledge"

Below we have matched up the numbers of the two columns so that they correspond correctly. How many did you get right?

1—20, 2—13, 3—14, 4—1, 5—3, 6—8, 7—2, 8—22, 9—21, 10—19, 11—16, 12—9, 13—5, 14—18, 15—23, 16—4, 17—6, 18—10, 19—12, 20—11, 21—17, 22—15, 23—24, 24—7.

June 1946

Having is Keeping

*I'm just as gay and happy
As any boy could be,
Because I have new puppies
(As you can plainly see).
I'll give them all the best of care
In every single way;
And no one need suggest to me
That I give one away!*
—Louise Price Bell

OVER THE AIR

For those who like stories and facts about our animal friends, our Society sponsors two distinct radio programs.

In Boston, "Animaland" is presented by Miss Margaret J. Kearns each Sunday, at 9:35 A. M., over WHDH—850 on your dial.

In Springfield, "S. P. C. A. Time" is broadcast by Charlena Kibbe each Tuesday, at 2:15 P. M., over WSPR—1270 on your dial.

BE SURE TO LISTEN!

Lord Bountiful

WHEN the animal population of the Boston Fish Pier gathers for its noonday meal, right in their midst you will find Frederick P. Smith, distributing fish and soup bones, with now and then a peanut for a pigeon.

All this he does indiscriminately, like a great-hearted monarch, throwing largesse to one and all. At 75, Smith is dedicating his remaining days to animals. He's the King Cole of cats. All cats who know him, love him. So do dogs. And the pigeons all want him as park commissioner.

Smith, a retired fisherman, lives on Chandler Street, but that doesn't count with the cats, the dogs and the pigeons. They recognize only his business address at the Fish Pier, simply because that is where he feeds them.

There, seven hours a day, humming while he works, he scrapes down fish in the most palatable fashion — and very skillfully he does it, so the cats think—and selects bones from a stockpile, the while not forgetting to keep peanuts about his person, and all for the purpose of keeping cat-alley happy, dogdom deliciously delirious, and pigeons from waddling off hungry.

His fondness for animals and penchant for pigeons are no newly acquired fancies with Smith. Ever since he first started fishing at Old T Wharf 55 years ago, he has always had time for little four-footed unfortunates, derelict cats and stray dogs. And for generations, pigeons have recognized the man's greatness.

Old salts of the Fish Pier, who know him best, estimate that Smith's animal handouts through the years, in fish alone, would total \$40,000 (at restaurant prices).

Now that he's on old age security and doesn't fish any more, the boys at the wharf see that he gets fish just the same, and plenty of it. It does more than help cats, they say—it helps Fred, too.

—Boston Herald

"Spot" Attends School

SPORT" Boughner is about five years old which is young to be in the seventh grade. He attends school with his master, William Boughner, who is eleven and also in the seventh grade. They attend the Crozierville School, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. This is Spot's second year at school, but as far as Mrs. Elsie Smith, the seventh grade teacher, can see, Spot will finish his education right along with William.

He is white with tan spots and sort of shaggy and is "just a dog," but he is a great favorite of both teacher and pupils. He has missed only two days this term and that was because he was working. He brought a note from William's father.

The teacher says he has a splendid attitude toward school and behaves very well. The children in the room made out a report card for him and Spot came off with good marks.

He doesn't know history or geography, but if he were examined in local geography, Spot would be able to point out all the rabbit trails for miles around his home.

His formal education began when it was clear he would not be happy in the school basement. There was never any question about his coming to school each day with the three Boughner children. So he was admitted to the seventh grade and he spends each session, sitting off by himself or in the aisle by William's desk.

When the bell rings for recess, Spot gets up and walks out with the rest of the class. He knows what to do when they have a fire drill and marches out in an orderly way.

During the noon lunch hour, he plays outdoors with the children, first making sure to snitch a crust or two from the wastebasket when the others are finished eating.

Spot has barked only once in school and that was when a strange (and completely uneducated) dog tried to get into the classrooms. One day a boy stepped on his tail and he had to make a noise. Otherwise he is a well-behaved member of the seventh grade.

He doesn't visit around the school, but prefers to stay with William in his own grade. He is, in short, a model pupil and just about the most popular member of the class of forty pupils (including himself).

—J. J. Haser

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"He's a little beggar, he is," laughed the man. "I just gave him a bone, and here he is begging for more."

Then the clerk reached for a scrap of meat. Holding the tidbit toward the dog, he said to me, "Now watch what happens when I ask, 'Do you want this?'"

To my amazement, the puppy responded with two eager nods of the head, exactly as a shy child would have done! It was such a remarkably human gesture that I could not help being impressed with the animal's intelligence. He had obviously discovered that it paid to become a "yes-dog" when "giving the nod" to the butcher brought such tasty rewards.

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